

INDUSTRIAL LUMINARY.

A NEWSPAPER PUBLISHED WEEKLY FOR THE FARMER, MECHANIC, MERCHANT, POLITICIAN, AND THE FAMILY CIRCLE.

PARK & CUNDIFF,

TWO DOLLARS A YEAR, IN ADVANCE:

PARKVILLE, PLATTE CO., MO., TUESDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1853.

INDUSTRIAL LUMINARY.
PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY MORNING.

Trades
\$2 per year in advance; \$2 50 if payment be delayed three months; and \$3 at the expiration of the year.

Any person who will obtain six new subscribers, and forward a remittance of subscription, \$12, in advance, shall be entitled to the next copy gratis.

ADVERTISING.

One square (12 lines, or less,) one insertion \$1 00
" " each additional insertion 2 00
Administrators' and Booksellers' notices 2 00
Final settlements 2 50

A deduction from the regular terms will be made to persons who pay the year.

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From the N. O. Crescent.
Leaflets of Thought.

THE FIRESIDE.

The chilly blast is sweeping from the North, and the rain drops faster and thicker upon the rattling window panes. Ah! 'tis a bleak night!

How many wanderers abroad are homeless and haggard, with aching paces, to seek if not to find the friends and comforts of the Fireside.

Some with racing steps and swimming brains, like giddy dandies, start from the reeling halls, where madness reigns, and vice plays minister to grim despair: the roofless, howl, torn-roofen wife and starving child stand sentinels for such.

Some from painted scenes of pleasure turn with lingers of regret; some from scenes of gloom, some from toil, some from planning, some from labor, some from hope, some from fainting, some from life's trials, some from seeming death—hurters all, hurters all; for the sweeping blast wails loud and louder, and the driving rain beats fast and faster.

Nature presses from without, and throws a damper on the inner man. The songs of noisy mirth are out of tune; the liquid fire fails to stir and heat the stagnant blood; ambition trails her drooping wings and commerce can not wipe the tarnishing damp from off her shining plumes.

With hurries, one and all diff'ld half-supplies, who know not what to ask! Do cracking wood and sparks and smoke, alone make warmth? Dust houses make home, and sleepy looks the fireside! Ye have no home, no social hearth; it's winter in your hearts, and the patterning rain but answers to your cold and selfish thoughts. Man cannot fly from self or change by changeless. As is thyself, so be thy laying down.

The fireside is here alone; the light of Love. Go to him with the gifts of life, dreams, and winged heart itself set aside, to save of fame and power. Goto him now, and thine heart, since and count again thy treasures polished in thy breath of prayer. Go to ye revellers in rose wine, gauzeavers of the virgin's name, light sporters with life's sacred iss. Go to vice myrmidons, who toy with darkness and glori in murder in your secret haunts, and in secret within; the outward blast but tells ye, "it is not, and vain, vain, your seeking for the fireside. Ye have it not; ye know not where to seek or find its warmth!"

Yet stay; here comes a monitor to teach the earnest searcher after Truth. His silver locks of wisdom tell, and a genial smile lights up the pyre of falsehood. Passion is dead but affections dwells within. The eddying gusts bring no regret, for interrupted joys; the winter blast sweeps away the no longering child; a social hearth is his, and kindles the fire. Affection ministers the fuel, and Truth lights up the scene. There is no home, there is no hearth, there is no fireside for him who loves for selfish loves, or ministers to selfish aims. As outward forms are single images of inner truths, the wintry blast but tells the beatings of the heart and warns us of affection dead loves burned out. The winter blast sweeps off the last vestige of the soul with frost and cold; and the chill within. Where then shall we turn for warmth? Will the outward form of Truth avail? Ah! no. The fireside is of the heart alone—there is no heart where selfhood shapes the best of life.

Fate of the Apostles.

The following brief history of the fate of the Apostles may be new to those whose reading has not been an evangelical as to know that:

St. Matthew is supposed to have suffered martyrdom, or was slain with a sword in the city of Ethiopia.

St. Mark was dragged through the streets of Alexandria, in Egypt, until he expired.

St. Luke was hanged upon an olive tree in Greece.

St. John was put into a cauldron of boiling oil, in Rome, and escaped death! He afterwards died a natural death at Ephesus, in Asia.

St. James the Great was beheaded at Jerusalem.

St. James the Less was thrown from a pine-needle or wing of the temple, and then beaten with a writer's club.

St. Peter was hanged against a pillar at Hierapolis, a city in Phrygia.

St. Bartholomew was alive and died by the command of a barbarous king.

St. Andrew was bound to a cross whence he preached to the people till he expired.

St. Thomas was run through the body with a lance at Coronandel, in the East Indies.

St. Jude was shot to death with arrows.

St. Simon Zelotes was crucified in Persia.

St. Matthias was stoned to death by the Jews at Sattina.

St. Paul was beheaded at Rome by the tyrant Nero.

It is a gentleman, it is announced, "is one who promptly pays for his newspaper." What truth and simplicity! How brief yet how complete!

The Platoo Argus—alias Buzzard.
The man that dares traduce because he can, With pleasure to himself, is not a man."

There is an unclean bird of the air—anable plumage—which is indifferent to the beauties of nature, or to the light of heaven, and seeks out only the infected spots, scents the taints from a distance, eagerly hovers over the stench of putrid carcasses, or revels in the noxious vapors of a dung-hill, or slough.

There is a Buzzard of the Press, which like its prototype of the air, never respects the heights of an honorable argument, or soars, with many moods amid the beauties of the sky above him; but, cloathed in the sombre garb of foul-mouthed calumny, it skims along the surface of the earth with putrid nostrils, wide extended, eager to snuff the desired stench streaming from the purloins of the fish market, or theutive points. Under the guise of a herald, it makes all its attacks, in the medium of a newspaper, and the tongue of the slanderer,—which out venoms all the worms of the Nile,—are its constant companions.

"Slander fil's his mouth with lying words—Slander—the foulest whip of sin."

His tongue is set on fire of hell, his head is black as pitch, his legs are stained with base, To prop up the lies he soot his front!"

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"He reigns in the hearts of the millions who mingle the sweet with the useful."

EDITORS & PROPRIETORS.

VOL. I. NO. 22.

PARKVILLE, PLATTE CO., MO., TUESDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1853.

PARKVILLE, TUESDAY, DEC. 20, '53.

LUMINARY.

AGRICULTURAL.

THE RHUBARB.

It is necessary to know the composition of this plant, before we can tell what salts are best adapted to its growth, or what are its best fertilizers.

J. H. Salisbury, of Albany, N. Y., made an analysis of the stalks of this petiole, of the leaf-blades, and of the flowers and petals. The kind analyzed was the giant, a variety of the rhubarb.

We copy from the Patent Office Report of 1850 and 51, the analysis of the root, and of the petioles.

The percentage of water in the root is 78 per cent.

The percentage of water in the petioles is 72 per cent.

The percentage of water in the flowers and petals is 75 per cent.

The percentage of water in the leaves is 75 per cent.

The percentage of water in the petals is 75 per cent.

The percentage of water in the flowers is 75 per cent.

The percentage of water in the stalks is 75 per cent.

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INDUSTRIAL LUMINARY, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1853.

INDUSTRIAL LUMINARY.
PARKVILLE:

TUESDAY, DEC. 20, 1853.

J. W. Bailey is our exclusive agent at St. Joseph, Mo., and will receive and accept all Mails due us.

W. S. Schuyler, general Newspaper and Advertising Agent, No. 14, 2nd Street opposite the Post Office, St. Louis Mo. is the regular Agent for our paper.

We consider the controversy with the Argus as exploded; it is quite a common saying, that the column of the Argus could be more sensibly filled. We therefore let the curtain fall over his deeds of darkness. Our readers are tired of such as he, and our friends can be more usefully employed.—[Argus.]

That last expression is sensible; it is quite a common saying, that the column of the Argus could be more sensibly filled. We therefore let the curtain fall over his deeds of darkness. Our readers are tired of such as he, and our friends can be more usefully employed.—[Argus.]

Upon the justice and intelligence of the members of the Grand Jury, who organized the seal of reliance of the confederacy, and the only security for honest and earnest devotion to the interests, against the usurpations and encroachments of power, on the one hand, and the results of personal ambition on the other.

The interest of which I have spoken is inseparable from an inquiring, self-governing community, but stimulated, doubtless, at the present time, by the peculiar condition of the country, with its increased obligations of the new obligations resulting from a sudden extension of the field of enterprise; by the spirit with which that field has been entered, and the amazing energy with which its resources for meeting the demands of humanity, have been developed.

Although disease, recurring at times the characteristic of a wide spread, devastating pestilence, has left its blight upon some portions of our country, we have had the most abundant cause for recurrent thankfulness to God for his mercies, and for his continued protection over us as a nation. It is well that a consciousness of rapid advancement and increasing strength be habitually associated with an abiding sense of dependence upon Him who holds in his hand the destiny of men and nations.

Recognizing the wisdom of the broad principle of absolute religious toleration principles, and desirous of maintaining and preserving the benign influence which has been exercised upon our social and political condition, I should shrink from a clear duty if I fail to express my deepest conviction, that we can place no secure reliance upon any apparent progress, if it be not sustained by national integrity resting upon the great truths affirmed and illustrated by Divine Revelation.

In the midst of our sorrow for the afflicted and suffering, it has been consoling to see how promptly disaster made true neighbors of us, who were estranged, and deeply estranged from each other, and clustering to watch the strength of that common bond of brotherhood which unites all hearts, in all parts of this Union, when danger threatens from abroad or calamity impends over us at home.

Our diplomatic relations with foreign powers have undergone no essential change since the adjournment of the last Congress. With some of them, questions of a disturbing character are still pending, but there are good reasons to believe that these may all be amicably adjusted.

For some years past, Great Britain has constructed the first article of the Convention of the 20th of April, 1812, in regard to the Fisheries on the North-eastern coast, to exclude our citizens from some of the fishing grounds to which they freely resorted for nearly a quarter of a century subsequent to the date of that treaty. The United States have never acquiesced in the construction; but have always claimed for their fishermen the right to fish in all the waters of the United States, will, whenever a proper opportunity occurs, be applied and enforced.

The condition of China at this time renders it probable, that some important changes will occur in that vast empire, which will lead to a more unrestricted intercourse with it.

The Commissioner to that country, who has recently appointed, is instructed to avail himself of all occasions to open and extend our commercial relations, not only with the Empire of China, but with other Asiatic nations.

In 1852, an expedition was sent to Japan, under the command of Commodore Perry, for the purpose of opening commercial intercourse with that island. Intelligence has been received of his arrival there and of his having made known to the Emperor of Japan the object of his visit; but it is not yet ascertained how far the Emperor will be disposed to accommodate him, and open that populous country to a commercial intercourse with the United States.

It is in many respects desirable, that the boundary line between the United States and the British provinces on the Northwest, as designated in the Convention of the 15th June, 1816, and especially that which separates the Territory of Washington from the British possessions on the North, should be ascertained and marked. I therefore, present the subject to your notice.

A commission for adjusting the claims of our citizens against Great Britain, and those of British subjects against the United States, was appointed in the month of February last, is now sitting in London for the transaction of business.

Embarrassing questions have also arisen between the two governments in regard to Central America. Great Britain has proposed to settle them by an amicable arrangement, and our Minister at London is instructed to enter into negotiations on that subject.

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Independently of our valuable trade with Spain, we have important political relations with her, great and important, and, in the interests of our country, we must be anxious to maintain friendly relations with her, and, in the event of war, to sustain her to the best of our power.

To protect our fisheries, in the enjoyment of their rights, and prevent collision between our citizens and those of Spain, I deemed it expedient to station a naval force in that quarter during the fishing season.

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Immediately after the concert, provided there have less than 100,000 sold, there will be presented to one of the audience's valuable and distinguished men, the gift of a CONCERT of sacred and musical compositions, at the Presbyterian Church, on Wednesday 28th, December, 1853, in which he will be assisted by several ladies and gentlemen.

Tickets, 50 cents each, may be had at the Parkville Drug Store, from the agents and committee (Messrs. Miller, Stephens, and Elzinga) from Mr. Patterson, at his residence, Mr. D. M. McDonald, merchant, Barry.

The concert will commence at half past 6 o'clock. The entertainment will be given with the tickets.

The names of ticket-holders will be registered, and the Balloting conducted so as to allow equal chance to each ticket-holder. Purchasers will be limited to no more than three tickets, the more the greater his chance of getting the MELODICON.

All tickets must be paid for before the sale. The Melodicon can be seen any day at Mr. McDonald's residence on 5th Street, Parkville.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Fellow citizens of the Senate
and House of Representatives:

The interest with which the people of the Republic anticipate the assembling of Congress, and the fulfillment, on that occasion, of the duty imposed upon a new President, is one of the best evidences of their capacity to realize the hopes of the founders of a political system, so simple, so systematic—

While the different branches of the Government are, to a certain extent, independent of each other, the duties of all alike have direct reference to the source of power.

Fortunately, under this system, no man is so high-sounding or humble in the scale of nobility as to escape from the scrutiny, or be exempt from the responsibility, which all official functions imply.

Upon the justice and intelligence of the members of the Grand Jury, who organized the seal of reliance of the confederacy, and the only security for honest and earnest devotion to the interests, against the usurpations and encroachments of power, on the one hand, and the results of personal ambition on the other.

The interest of which I have spoken is inseparable from an inquiring, self-governing community, but stimulated, doubtless, at the present time, by the peculiar condition of the country, with its increased obligations of the new obligations resulting from a sudden extension of the field of enterprise; by the spirit with which that field has been entered, and the amazing energy with which its resources for meeting the demands of humanity, have been developed.

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For several years, Spain has been calling the attention of this Government to a claim for losses by some of her subjects in the schooner Austria. This claim is based upon the obligations imposed by our existing treaty with that country. Its justice was admitted in a diplomatic correspondence with the Spanish Government as early as March, 1817, and one of my predecessors, in his annual message of that year, recommended that provision should be made for its payment.

In January last, it was again submitted to Congress by the Executive. It has received a favorable consideration by the committee of both branches, but as yet there has been no final action upon it. I conceive the good faith requires its prompt adjustment, and I present it to your early and favorable consideration.

Martin Kots, a Hungarian by birth,

to this country in 1850, and declared his intention, in due form of law, to become a citizen of the United States. After remaining

there nearly two years, he visited Smyrna, where he was forcibly seized, taken

into a brig-of-war, and, after being detained in a harbor of that place, was released, and allowed to return, with the avowd design to take him into the dominions of Austria, to which he had been attached, and, in a few weeks past, was again captured, interposed for his release, but their efforts were ineffectual. Thus imprisoned, commander Ingraham, with the U. S. ship of war St. Louis, arrived at Smyrna, and, after inquiring into the circumstances of the case, came to the conclusion that Kots was entitled to the protection of this Government, and took energetic and prompt measures to secure his release. Measures have been taken to remove these difficulties, and to secure a more abundant importation of the article. Unfortunately, however, there was a serious collision between our citizens who have been captured by the Chinese Islands for labor, and the Peruvians stationed there. The redress for the outrages committed by the latter was promptly demanded by our Minister at Lima. This subject is now under consideration, and there is reason to believe that Peru is disposed to offer adequate indemnity to the aggrieved parties.

We are thus not only at peace with all nations, but, in regard to political affairs, are except from any cause of serious disquietude.

In our domestic relations, the controversies which have agitated the country heretofore are passing away with the causes which they have awakened. If any trace of them remain, it may reasonably be hoped that it will only be perceived in the jealous rivalry of all good citizens to testify their respect for the rights of State, their desire to unite, and their common determination to each one of the States, that its institutions, welfare, and its domestic peace, shall be held safe secure under the sacred sign of the Constitution.

This new league of amity and of mutual confidence and support into which the people of the United States have entered, will, I trust, be a source of great happiness and prosperity to all.

As regards the reduction of the tariff, I have been requested to present to you the report of the Committee on Ways and Means, which I have done.

I respectfully call your attention to sundry suggestions of improvement in the establishment of accounts, as regards the sums of outstanding arrears due to the Government, and other reforms in the administrative action of this department, which are indicated by the Secretary.

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The United States have continued gradually to expand through acquisition of territory, which, how much sooner some of them may have been questioned, are now universally seen and admitted to have been wise in policy, just in character, and of great service to the advancement of our country, and with it of human race. In freedom, in prosperity, and in happiness, the thirteen States, growing to thirty-one, will relations reaching to Europe, Asia, Africa, and on the ocean to the distant realms of Asia.

I am deeply sensible of the immense responsibility which the present magistracy of the Republic and the diversity and multiplicity of its interests devolves upon me, the administration of which, as far as relates to the immediate conduct of the public business, is, first, in my reliance on the wind on the prows, and the steering of the two houses of Congress, and to the directions afforded by the fathers of the epoch of 1793, sanctioned by long experience, and consecrated anew by the overwhelming voice of the people of the United States.

Recouring to these principles which constitute the organic basis of union, we perceive that, vast as are the functions and duties of the Federal Government, vested in or referred to its three great judicials—the legislative, the executive, and the judicial—yet the substantive power, the power for carrying out the large objects of social and material development exist in the respective States, which all being themselves well constituted republics, as they are, are capable of maintaining and perpetuating the American Union. The Federal Government has its appropriate line of action in the specific and limited powers conferred on it by the Constitution, chiefly as to those things in which the States have a common interest, in their relations to one another and to foreign nations, and in the great mass of interests which belong to the author and man, the ordinary business of life, the springs of industry, all the diversified personal and domestic affairs of society, rest reserved of the people, in the several States. This is the effective medium of the nation, and they are the vital essence of its being, and its greatest strength.

There are also other questions of considerable magnitude pending between the two Republics. Our minister in Mexico has ample instructions to adjust them. Negotiations have been opened, but sufficient progress has not been made to enable me to speak of probable results.

Impressed with the importance of maintaining amicable relations with that republic, and of giving full liberty to all her just and upright citizens, I am anxious that all arrangements mutually satisfactory to both countries may be concluded, and a lasting friendship between them confirmed and perpetuated.

Congress having provided for a full mission to the States of Central America, a Minister was sent there in July last. As yet, however, he has had time to visit only one of those States, Nicaragua, where he was received in the most friendly manner. It is hoped that his presence and good offices will have a salutary effect upon the negotiations which prevail among them, and in establishing more intimate and friendly relations between them respectively, and between each of them and the United States.

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in regard to the use of this river, as to obstruct it so as to exclude foreign commercial intercourse with the South American tributaries and upper branches. Our Minister to that country is instructed to obtain a relaxation of that policy, and to use his efforts to induce the Brazilian Government to open to common use, under proper safeguards, this great national highway for international trade. Several of the South American States are deeply interested in this attempt to secure the free navigation of the Amazon, and are reasonable to expect their co-operation in the execution of the project.

As the advantages of free commercial intercourse among nations are better understood, more liberal views are generally entertained at a very early period of my administration, and the path of duty is regarded, to it seemed to me obvious and clear, viz: First, to apply the surplus revenue to the discharge of the public debt, so far as it could judiciously be done; and secondly, to devise means for the gradual reduction of the revenue to the standard of the public exigencies.

Of these objects, the first has been in the course of accomplishment, in a measure, and to a degree, which I have

regard to the use of this river, as to obstruct it so as to exclude foreign commercial intercourse with the South American tributaries and upper branches.

At the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1852, there was deposited in the treasury a balance of \$14,691,135, showing a deficit for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1853, amounting to \$3,091,931, leaving a balance, and \$2,495,703 from customs, and \$2,495,703 from public lands and other miscellaneous sources, amounting together to \$61,317,572, while the public expenditures for the same period, exclusive of payments on account of public debt, amounted to \$43,534,229, leaving a balance of \$32,432,447 of receipts above expenditures.

As the result of increasing imports in the treasury, and the value of the public domain considered at a very early period of my administration, and the path of duty in regard to it seemed to me obvious and clear, viz: First, to apply the surplus revenue to the discharge of the public debt, so far as it could judiciously be done; and secondly, to devise means for the gradual reduction of the revenue to the standard of the public exigencies.

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regard to the use of this river, as to obstruct it so as to exclude foreign commercial intercourse with the South American tributaries and upper branches.

The whole sum of land warrants issued under existing law, prior to the act of 1st February, 1817, for the acquisition of land, was two hundred and seventy-nine thousand two hundred and eighty acres; under acts September 1, 1820, and March 23, 1823, calling for twelve million five hundred and five thousand three hundred and sixty-two acres; making a total of twenty-five million six hundred and forty-eight thousand four hundred and sixty-five acres.

It is recommended that experience has verified the wisdom and justice of the present system with regard to the public domain in most essential particulars.

You will perceive from the report of the Secretary of the Interior, that opinions which have often been expressed in relation to the operation of the land system, as not being a source of revenue to the Federal Treasury, were erroneous. The net profits from the sale of public lands, up to June 13, 1853, amounted to one million of five hundred million five hundred and eighty-nine thousand four hundred and sixty-five dollars.

I recommend the extension of the land system over the Territories of Utah and New Mexico, with such modifications as their peculiarities may require.

Regarding our public domain, as chiefly valuable to provide homes for the industrious and enterprising, I am not prepared to oppose the extension of the land system, except by modification of the actual settler's and an extension of the pre-emption principle in certain cases, for reasons, and on grounds, which will be fully developed in the report to be laid before you.

Congress representing the proprietors of the territorial domain, and charged especially with powers to dispose of territory, became of the United States, has, for a course of years, been in the habit of doing so in the exercise of its power, by the grant of millions of acres to individuals, and there are so many and obvious distinctions between this exercise of power and that of making roads within the States, that the former has never been considered subject to such objections as apply to the latter, and such may now be considered the settled construction of the power of the Federal Government upon the subject.

Numerous applications have been, and no doubt will continue to be, made for grants of land in aid of the construction of railroads, and that, it is believed, will be within the intent and meaning of the Constitution, that the power to dispose of the public domain, should be exercised otherwise than might be expected from a prudent proprietor, and, therefore, that grants of land in aid of the construction of roads, should be made in cases where it would be for the interest of the public, and in such circumstances, to contribute to the construction of these works.

I respectfully submit, that the army, which, under our system, must always be regarded with the highest interest as a nucleus around which the volunteer forces of the nation gather to the hour of danger, requires augmentation, or modification, to adapt it to the advancement of our country, and with it of the nation, in its march to the west.

I respectfully call your attention to sundry suggestions of improvement in the establishment of accounts, as regards the sums of outstanding arrears due to the Government, and other reforms in the administrative action of this department, which are indicated by the Secretary.

In the administration of the Post Office Department, for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1853, the gross expenditures were \$7,922,755, and the gross receipts during the same period \$5,050,934, showing that the expenditure exceeded the income by the sum of fifteen million forty-two thousand and thirty-two dollars. The cause which, under the present postal system and laws, led inevitably to this result, are fully explained by the report of the Postmaster General—one great cause being the enormous rates which the Department has been compelled to pay for mail service, rendered by railroad companies.

The report of the Postmaster General, for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1853, shows that the expenditure exceeded the income by the sum of fifteen million forty-two thousand and thirty-two dollars. A careful examination, however, will show that this experience is the result of a just discrimination, and will be afforded encouragement to a rocklike or indiscriminate extension of the principle.

I commend to your favorable consideration the men of genius of our country, who, by their inventions and discoveries in science and art, contributed largely to the improvement of our country without, in many instances, securing to themselves any other adequate reward. For many interesting details upon this subject, I refer you to the appropriate reports, and especially urge upon your early attention the apparently slight, but really important modification of existing laws therein suggested.

The liberal spirit which has so long marked the action of Congress in relation to the District of Columbia, will, I have no doubt, continue to do so.

The erection of an Asylum for the Insane of the District of Columbia, and of the Army and Navy of the United States, has been somewhat retarded by the great demand for materials and labor, during the past summer; but full preparation for the reception of patients before the return of another winter, is anticipated, and there is the best reason, I believe, from the plan contemplated, and the arrangements which have been devised, why the large expense of furnishing the building, and the care and attention of the medical officers, will be more than compensated by the benefits derived from the use of the asylum.

From the nature of these claims, and the remonstrances of the tribunal to pass upon them, and the mode in which the proof is, of necessity, furnished, temptations to crime have been greatly stimulated by the obvious difficulties of detection. The defects of the law upon the subject are so apparent and so fatal to the ends of justice, that your early action is required.

During the last fiscal year, about nine million dollars have been surveyed, and ten million three hundred and sixty-one acres brought into market. Within the same period, the sale, by public purchase and private entry, amounted to one million eighty-three thousand and four hundred and ninety-six acres; located under land warrants and grants, of twelve million two hundred and thirty-one thousand eight hundred and eighteen acres, over the fiscal year immediately preceding. The quantity of land sold during the second and third quarters of 1852, was three hundred and forty-four thousand four hundred and fifty-one acres. The amount received therefor was six hundred and twenty-three thousand four hundred and forty-seven dollars.

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury will exhibit in detail the state of the public finances, and the condition of the various branches of the public service, administered by that department of the Government.

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The spirit of the constitution, and a due regard to justice, requires that all the States of the Union should be equally represented in the judicial tribunal. I therefore command to your consideration this important subject, which, in my judgment, de-

mands your early and favorable consideration.

To avoid these irritating and vexatious de-

mands, we have

arrived at a

mutual understanding.

As an diplomatic intercourse is allowed

between our Consul at Havana and the Cap-

tain General of Cuba, read explanations or

prompt instructions to all our

agents, and I have

arrived at a

mutual understanding

with the

Spanish authorities.

Considering the proximity of that Island to

our shores, lying as it does in the track of

trade between some of our principal cities,

and the suspicious vigilance with which for-

igners intercourse, particularly that with the

United States, is there, a repetition

of such occurrences may well be apprehended.

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INDUSTRIAL LUMINARY, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1853.

mands the the speedy action of Congress. I will present to you, if deemed advisable, a plan for the preparation to recommend for the implementation and modification of the present judicial system.

The act of Congress establishing the Smithsonian Institution, provided that the President of the United States, and other persons therin designated, should constitute an establishment by that name, and that the members should hold stated and special meetings, for the supervision of the affairs of the institution. The organization meeting of fall term, it seems to me, proves that it should be effected without delay. This has been done, and an occasion was thereby presented for inspecting the condition of the institution, and appreciating its successful progress thus far, and its high promise of great and general usefulness.

I have omitted to ask your favorable consideration for the estimated amount of federal chartered in the various states of the Union, amounting to \$1,754,400, bce, independently of the grounds which have so often been urged against the application of the federal revenue for works of internal improvement. The question in justice is inherent in the nature of the proposition, and because the plan has proved entirely inadequate to the accomplishment of the object sought.

The series of internal improvements, claiming alike the interests and good will of all, has nevertheless been the basis of much political division, and has stood as a deep graven line of division between statesmen of eminent ability and patriotism. The first and most important of these were delegated by the States to the General Government, had arrayed itself, from time to time, against the progress of expenditures from the national treasury of a people of a local character within the Union. The Memorable epoch in the history of this subject, is the message of President Jackson, of the 27th of May, 1830, which met the system of internal improvements in its course of infamy, but so rapid had been its growth, that the opposition to it, during the last year for works of this character, had risen, to the alarming amount of more than \$100,000,000. In that message, the President maintained his fidelity to the original principles of the Government, to that construction of the constitution set up in 1789, and marked it as an admiring proof of the necessity of guarding that instrument with sleepless vigilance, against the usurpations which would find the sanction of its most pliant defined power.

Our Government exists under a written compact between sovereign States, uniting for specific objects and with specific grants, general agents. If there be any departure of its members, there have been departures from the terms and intents of the compact, it is and ever will be proper to refer back to the fixed standards which our fathers left us, and to demand a strict adherence to our actions to it. It would seem that the fact, a principle having been resisted from the first by many of the wisest and most patriotic men of the republic, and a party having labored to effectually sustain it, is not easily to be overlooked.

Without perceiving any sound distinction, or intending to assert any principle as opposed to improvements needed for the protection of internal commerce which did not equally apply to improvements for the same end, by the practice of foreign commerce, I submit to you, that it may not be anticipated safely that, if the policy were once settled against appropriations by the General Government for local improvements for the benefit of commercial interests, the procedures would, by modes and means clearly legitimate and proper, raise the funds necessary for such constructions, as the safety or other interest of the country required.

If that could be regarded as a maxim, which, in the experience of more than thirty years, has, at no time so commanded the public judgment as to give it the character of a settled policy—which, though it may prove somewhat difficult to ascertain, I have been satisfied with an expenditure quite disproportionate to their value, and have in squandering large sums upon objects which have answered no valuable purpose, the loss of millions, and even billions, of dollars, incurred, unless money may be indulged for the future which find no warrant in the past.

With an anxious desire for the completion of the works which are regarded as the great citizen's welfare interests, I have done what I duty and honor and a deliberate reconsideration of the question, with a hope that, animated by a desire to promote the permanent and substantial interests of the country, yet without any personal regard to the task of direct and ministerial interference, to the task of direct and ministerial interference, to the task to this subject, may promise something better than constant strife—the suspension of the powers of local enterprise, the blunting of vain hopes, and the disengagement of the hands of the people.

In expending the appropriations made by the last Congress, several cases have arisen in relation to works within the Territories, as provided for in the appropriations of the Congress. I refer you to the Report of the Secretary of War.

There is one subject of a domestic nature, which from its intrinsic importance, and the many interesting questions of future policy which it involves, deserves a young and early attention. I allude to the question of some of the more important parts of the wide expanse of our country to be placed in closer connexion, for purposes both of defence and communication, interior, and more especially exterior, as appears in the communication of the great divisions of the Union, which lie on the opposite side of the Rocky Mountains.

That the Government has not been unmindful of this, hereof, is apparent from the fact that it has allotted those appropriations for mail routes and other purposes. But the general subject will now present itself under aspects more imposing and more especially national, by reason of the surveys ordered by Congress, and now in the progress of completion, for communication by railroad, across the continent, and wholly within the limits of the United States.

The power to declare war, to raise and support armies, to provide and maintain a navy, and to call forth the militia to execute the laws, suppress insurrections and repel invasions, vests power upon Congress, as means to provide for the common defense, and to protect a territory and a population now without, and wholly unprovided.

As far as the power goes, for the exercise of this power, it must necessarily be necessary to construct military roads and protect harbors of refuge. To appropriate Congress for such objects, no sound argument can be raised.

Happily, we can construct its roads, and rapidly increasing population imposes upon us no urgent necessity for preparation, and leaves but few trackless deserts between assurable points, and a patriotic people are ever-susceptible and generally disposed to exert themselves for the welfare of their country. All our efforts are steadily and boldly struggling to supply. All experiments prove, that whenever private enterprise will assist the public mind, in the General Government to leave to that, and individual watchfulness the location and execution of all means of communication.

The surveys before alluded to, were designed to ascertain the most practicable and economical route for a railroad from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean; parties are now at the work, making explorations where previous examination had not supplied sufficient data, and where there was the best reason to hope the object sought might be found. The maps and data being both limited,

it is not to be expected that all the accurate knowledge desired will be obtained, but it is hoped that much and important information will be added to the stock previously possessed, and that it will be received in time for transmission to the two houses of Congress on or before the first Monday in February, next, as required by the act of appropriation. The magnitude of the enterprise has continued to excite, and will doubtless continue to excite, a very general interest throughout the country.

In its political, its commercial and its military bearings, it will be of incalculable value, and its consequences to the world, as well as to the Americas, will be of incalculable value.

Its political bearings, which will be the chief cause of its interest, are now to be considered.

The heavy expenses of travel by either of the Isthmus routes have demonstrated the advantages which would result from the construction of a railroad, which would be safe, and would doubtless continue to exist, even beyond the present of the existing government.

It is not morally as an interesting topic of speculation, but it is of great practical bearings.

They have important practical bearings on all the political duties we are called upon to perform. Therefore, our system of government leads, in every way, to a term of restriction.

It must thus remain within a future so near at hand, as scarcely to be beyond the present of the existing government.

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Sale of U. S. Horses.

THIS Wednesday will offer FORTY HORSES, at public auction, at Fort Leavenworth, on the 27th instant.

These HORSES have been condemned on account of age, or injuries, as unfit for dragon service, but are free from disease, and in good order, and of good size and very stocky and thrifty; all which we offer unhesitatingly, to those wanting to buy them, on the express understanding that they will be used for the benefit of the country, and not for private profit.

Brevet Major and Asst. Quarter Master, U. S. Army.

See also, *State of Missouri*, &c.

11th Dec 20.

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INDUSTRIAL LUMINARY, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1853.

WHOLESALE COMMISSION MERCHANT,
AND MANUFACTURERS' AGENT,
No. 11 Locust street, between Main and Locust,
ST. LOUIS, MO.

Wichita Paper Mills
Sundries
New York Type Foundry
Do. Printing Press Manufacturer;
Lightbody's Printing Ink;
Print's Faux
Cannister Fancy Glass Manufacturing Co.,
Portsmouth Flint Glass Works,
Ja. Green
Do. Window
Whirling Glass Works,
Highland Boat Building;
Kings' Watch-Ware Manufactury;

St. Louis Wash-Bowl Factory,
Proprietor of St. Louis Improved Salmon
Devil Fish Soap Factory. Purchaser
of cast iron and copper kettles, as well as can
and will sell lower than any other House in the
West. [cont'd] W. A. NELSON.

Parkville Lumber Yard.

H. E. WOODWARD,
WOULD inform the public that he keeps constantly on hand a supply of building material, in the lumber trade. Carpenters and builders are respectfully invited to call and give their views of timber and building material an examination before purchase elsewhere. His assortment of Sash, &c., is general.

HOUSE-CARPENTRY AND JOINERY.

Being a practical architect himself and having constantly in his employ good journeymen carpenters he is prepared at all times to inspect and complete all jobs of carpentry, interior and exterior, to meet the wants of the most particular.

WASHING-MACHINES.

He is also manufacturing and will keep constant by on hand a good supply of the latest improved patent Washing Machines, which will be sold very low. [cont'd]

Final Settlement.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned, an Ed. Administrator of the estate of Joseph Danner, deceased, will appear at the office of the Probate Court of Franklin County, on the first Monday in January, 1854, to receive the last and final account of the estate of the Plaintiff, George H. Danner, for a final settlement of his administration on real estate, &c.

J. F. HIRSHBURST, Adm'r.

To Rent.

PRIVATE business compelling me to retire, I now offer for rent my large brick taver on main street in the town of Parkville. It has nine rooms, two parlors, and a good cellar. Said house is well adapted for a Hotel, and is the largest, most eligible house in town. I will rent and house to any good man for the sum of two hundred dollars per annum. [cont'd]

FRANCIS BROWN, Jr.

To Creditors!

ALL those indebted to me on my late re'st will, most positively, find their notes or accounts in the hands of the proper officer. R. A. RINGO.

RINGO & DALE,

STORAGE & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AND PRODUCE DEALERS.
PARKVILLE, Mo.

For Sale.

TWO splendid large houses, two Indian Pines, one Yoke Watch-Castle, and a good new two horse Wagon. Apply to M. T. SUMMERS.

100,000 BUSHELS Wheat wanted at our Mill, for which the highest cash price will be paid by ASPLING & STEVENS.

BACON HAMS—A few thousand pounds of good bacon Ham wanted for sale by ASPLING & STEVENS.

A HOUSE TO LET—A House with two rooms and a kitchen, suitable for a small family, and situated in a good neighborhood, can be had for a small rent by applying to M. T. SUMMERS.

100,000 BUSHELS Wheat wanted at our Mill, for which the highest cash price will be paid by ASPLING & STEVENS.

BUTTS AND SHOES.—A large lot of butts and shoes, in store and for sale by M. T. SUMMERS & CO.

EADY-MADE CLOTHING.—In store and ready to sale cheap, a great variety of Fall and Winter Clothing.

M. T. SUMMERS & CO.

SALT—In store and for sale a large lot of sack salt and barrel salt.

M. T. SUMMERS & CO.

Family Grocery Store.

OVER THREE, PARKVILLE,
MISSOURI.

A well-arranged lot of superior groceries, which we sell low for cash or on short time to prompt men, either at wholesale or retail. I ask the people to give me a call, as I am confident that I can do as well by them as any other house in upper Missouri.

E. W. EDGAR.

Liquor! Liquor!

WE have on hand a large lot of Brandy, Wine, Gin, Rum, Whiskey, &c., of every quality, which we offer for sale on very reasonable terms.

RINGO & DALE.

STEAM MILL PROPERTY FOR SALE!

SITUATED in Parkville, Platte county, Mo. The proprietors of the PARKVILLE MILLS, wishing to close their business, offer for sale the above their property.

In perfect running order. The machinery, which is also new, was selected in Cincinnati by an experienced Machinist, and the work was put up by an excellent Millwright.

The Mill is separate from the Great Mill, and by a different system, is capable of saving any sized log. Said for all lumber that can be had in Parkville. Two articles of steam lumber, which in any quantity can be had at reasonable rates.

In the Grind House there are two sets of stones, each set consisting of four stones.

In the Mill there are two sets of stones.

It is a fine Mill, well constructed, and will sell lower than any other house in the West. [cont'd]

W. A. NELSON.

Parkville Lumber Yard.

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It is a fine Mill, well constructed, and will sell lower than any other house in the West. [cont'd]

W. A. NELSON.

ASPLING & STEVENS,

Parkville, Platte county, Mo.

Fresh Arrival at the Pioneer Store.

THE undersigned, in view of receiving their fall and winter stock of Merchandise, comprised of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Groceries, Quarters, Hardware, Boots and Shoes, and in fact everything usually kept by western Merchants—have so much to do with their business, that they can no longer afford to wait for a call, as it may be before we can get in touch with them again. We are determined to have our goods ready to sell as soon as possible.

Those wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine our stock, before purchasing elsewhere.

ASPLING & STEVENS.

9,999 Feet Walnut Plank for sale by ASPLING & STEVENS.

COPPER TIN & IRONWARE STORE.

W. M. DAVIS.

MANUFACTURE OF COPPER, TIN AND
SHEET IRON.

Main Street, (opposite the Brown House.)

PARKVILLE, MO.

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